

are formed in the casting direction; wherein the widths of said slit grooves disposed so as to bypass in the vicinity of said tightening members is formed to be larger than the widths of the slit grooves disposed in a zone having high cooling efficiency between said tightening members, and the depths of said slit grooves are formed to be roughly equivalent to each other.

2. The build-up mold for continuous casting as set forth in Claim 1, wherein the ratio  $(a/b)$  of the maximum value (a) of said widths of said respective slit grooves in said cooling plate to the minimum value (b) thereof is between 1.1 and 4.

3. The build-up mold for continuous casting as set forth in Claim 1 or 2, wherein a pattern of said slit grooves disposed on said cooling plate is formed to be roughly symmetrical at the left and right sides with respect to the centerline in the casting direction.

4. The build-up mold for continuous casting as set forth in any one of Claims 1 through 3, wherein said slit grooves disposed on said cooling plate are of a slalom type that is formed so as to have a plurality of portions having an appointed curvature, and the widths of slit grooves having a large curvature is formed to be larger than the widths of slit grooves having a small curvature.

5. The build-up mold for continuous casting as set forth in any one of Claims 1 through 4, wherein respective slit grooves of said cooling plate are formed so as to have an appointed width, and velocity and/or pressure loss of cooling water that is provided into said slit grooves at an appointed pressure level are made roughly equivalent to each other.